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The Extent and Effects of an Ecological Invasion

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THE EXTENT AND EFFECTS OF
AN ECOLOGICAL INVASION

A Thesis
Presented to
the Faculty of the Department of Sociology
Municipal University of Omaha

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Arts

by
Mary E. Flannigan

June 1957

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

America has a people who are "on the move." Modern transportation, communication, decentralization of industry, and crowding of cities have all encouraged a mobile population. In this mobility, all cities include within their boundaries definite characteristics of many neighborhoods. Sociologists by consensus of opinion define a neighborhood as an area with fairly well-defined boundaries, occupied by individuals or families living in close physical proximity. From a social-psychological point of view, the emphasis would be upon the attitudes of neighbors toward each other and of the emotional intensity of the interaction. The specific area selected as the basis for this study was a cluster of neighborhoods which were in the process of undergoing many changes both socially and economically by the invasion of the Negro group. Because of the marked changes by invasion and succession recently brought about through mobility of population, social planning interest has been directed toward a means of meeting some of the basic needs of its population.

I. THE PROBLEM

Statement of problem. (1) The problem of this thesis was to investigate whether or not an area was invaded. (2) The problem of this thesis attempted to ascertain the degree of family disorganization and institutional disorganization resulting from invasion. There were many areas in the City of Omaha, which

could have been selected for study. The area selected for this study was Census Tracts 7-8-9-10. The area is bounded on the north by Ames Avenue; the south by Lake Street; the east by the Missouri River; and the west by 30th Street. Geographically, the area is defined as the Sacred Heart-Lothrop area because of the presence and influence of these two schools, (Map I, Appendix A). Points (1) and (2) are based on the hypothesis: when a neighborhood has been invaded, there is disorganization within the area.

Invasion occurs when a group of different economic or cultural status moves into an area occupied by a group possessing superior status, gradually taking over the district and changing its complexion to match the culture of the invading element. Invasion may be of two kinds: the influx of one type of population into an area occupied by another -- residential invasion; and the movement of certain institutions into areas that have been previously put to a different use -- industrial invasion. Since the zoning pattern of the city restricts Sacred Heart-Lothrop for commercial advancement, invasion at this time was limited to the residential type.

Population invasion by racial types is not unique to Omaha, Nebraska, or this specific area, for similar studies have dealt with conflicts that accompany invasions. In a study of changing "neighborhood" in Los Angeles, McClenahan made several references to the

fact that Negro and Japanese populations were invading the area. She was able in her study to draw a racial boundary line to mark the extent to which these populations had invaded the area formerly occupied exclusively by whites. She devoted most of her attention, not to a quantitative spatial study of the invasion nor even to its qualitative description but to its character as a crisis in the neighborhood.¹

Another study of an invasion sequence was made in relation to a Negro area in Cincinnati.² The factual basis for this study consists of two maps made at an interval of four years. Each map shows in detail the location of residences of Negroes and whites on the respective dates. Certain observations were made from this study: (1) An invasion into a somewhat deteriorated area near a busy commercial street proceeded more rapidly than another invasion in the direction away from the business center. (2) Areas of single-family residence occupied by older houses with large private yards resisted invasion more effectively than areas of single-family homes with small yards. (3) When Negroes once entered a particular block, the change in racial composition within that block proceeded more rapidly than the average movement of the invasion front. (4) Invasions proceed more easily along the two sides of a street than along the two parallel sides of a rectangular block that face different streets.

¹Bessie A. McClenahan, The Changing Urban Neighborhood, (Los Angeles: University of Southern California, 1929), p. 5, 26-29, 83-89.

²Unpublished material, (Department of Sociology, University of Cincinnati.)

Invasion has also been studied in relation to local sub-areas within the metropolis. Shaw and McKay, for example, have compiled data showing that a population of a given cultural or racial type succeeds another in a given part of the city. For example, they found that in Chicago a given tract reported its foreign-born population in 1898 as 18.4 percent of German birth, 34.9 percent of Irish birth, and only 3.9 percent of Italian birth; but in 1920 this same tract reported 2.7 percent of German, 4.7 percent of Irish and 59.4 percent of Italian birth respectively among its foreign-born. Thus a population invasion had occurred within the boundaries of this tract. In this kind of an invasion different migrant peoples, each bearing a distinctive culture, successively occupy a given sub-area.³

Gist and Halbert in their text on Urban Sociology, discuss invasion of an area according to varying rates of displacement:⁴

The rate or speed of displacement is by no means uniform in any part of the city, nor is there, apparently, any uniformity as to the time involved in the process of invasion and succession for any particular group, except that it tends to be accelerated whenever deep-seated prejudices and animosities are present. In American cities there is a more violent reaction against Negroes and Orientals, due to certain fundamental social attitudes, than against European groups similar

³ Clifford R. Shaw and Henry D. McKay, "Social Factors in Juvenile Delinquency," in National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, Report on the Census of Crime, Volume II (Washington, D. C.; United States Government Printing Office, 1931), p. 89.

⁴ Noel Gist and L. A. Halbert, Urban Sociology, (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1954), p. 151.

to native Americans in race and culture. As a result of antagonism and sharp resentment, the movements in and out of an area are apt to take place more quickly than when the invaders represent a culture and race similar to those of the original occupants.

Importance of the study. An understanding of the invasion of the area is of primary concern at the present time because this area has been selected by one of the Social Welfare Agencies of Omaha, Nebraska, namely the Christ Child Society, for establishing a neighborhood house. Social planning is the method for orderly control and direction of social change so that desirable adjustments may be effected without violence. If good, sound principles of social planning are to be used in the formation of service, then the information gathered together herewith will give more factual evidence as to the type of service needed and will provide a measuring instrument of their effectiveness in the future.

It is hoped that this contribution will show the relationship that exists between sociology and its practical application in social planning.

Definitions of terms used. Sociological terms used in this thesis are defined and have been placed in Appendix II.

The purpose of the next chapter is to describe the procedures used in conducting this research.

CHAPTER II

METHOD OF PROCEDURE

After defining as precisely as possible the elements involved in the research subject, the next step was to plan a method of securing pertinent data.

The investigation of whether or not an area has been invaded; and an attempt to ascertain the degree of disorganization -- family, social and institutional -- resulting from the invasion, is actually a study of cause and effect.

To better understand the process of invasion, we must understand certain relationships between man and his environment.⁵

1. Biological, environmental and cultural factors interact to influence human adjustments within a given area. Certain of these factors may be constant and others are regarded as casual variables.
2. Distinctive areas of human habitation exist and can be described. To a significant extent, every man lives within a neighborhood, community or region; his social contacts are typically centered in the neighborhood or the community; an increased understanding of the local area in which man lives and on which he depends adds to the possible understanding of his needs.
3. Because an area always constitutes a sub-part of a larger whole, an area can be understood by taking into account its relations with the whole.
4. The characteristics of an area may have arisen in part, out of a long, past history so that it cannot be properly understood apart from this historical past. Many features of area structure including some parts of the human spatial pattern, are relatively fixed and immobile.

⁵James A. Quinn, Human Ecology, (New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1950), pp. 25, 33, 358.

From the statement of the problem, the following hypothesis was developed: when Census tracts 7-8-9-10 were invaded, there was disorganization within the area.

To show that invasion had occurred in a given area, several sources of information were used in this study:

1. Assembling and analyzing 1950 U. S. Bureau of Census data and studies already in existence.
2. Personal inquiry and surveys within the geographic area of Census Tracts 7, 8, 9 and 10.

A comparison of data for an area at two or more given times could substantiate or reject the hypothesis that an area had or had not been invaded. This comparison would have been comparatively simple for this study, had two or more successive census enumerations been available. Because the 1950 census was the first to use census tracts as the basis for the gathering of population data, it was impossible to use previous census reports as the basis for comparison. Information from the 1950 United States Census Information, Omaha, Nebraska, was tabulated for the City of Omaha and Census Tracts 7, 8, 9 and 10. This comparison was made to show the area from the standpoint of homogeneity in contrast to the City of Omaha.

Since the 1950 census information was limited and non-current, it was necessary to explore data, studies and surveys already in existence to get a current picture of the area.

Extensive independent surveys were considered too costly and time consuming for this thesis, however, since information of the area had a practical application, it was considered important and essential to proceed further in acquiring statistical data concerning the area from all available sources keeping records of the area. It was also considered essential to secure current data because of the population replacement of the area. A list of sources for assembling the data and personal interviews is included in Appendix C.⁶

An attempt was made to learn more about the area through talking to people in the area regarding their opinion as to whether invasion had occurred and the effects of the population movement on the area. From these personal inquiries, a consensus of opinion was established which substantiated the primary interviews with the School Principals, Urban League, and Real Estate Board. Along with personal interviews, driving tours, walking tours and home observations were made to validate data received from other primary sources.

In addition, data regarding current social welfare services to the area were gathered in an attempt to show the relationship of these services to the area as compared with five years ago.

A schedule was developed to gather specific information on the number of working mothers of school-age children.^{6A} These

⁶ Appendix C.

^{6A} Appendix D.

schedules were supplies to both Sacred Heart and Lothrop Schools to secure current information.

The assembling of the data from the sources mentioned was primarily done to make available material for a scientific investigation of the study area.

Lundberg explains the levels of scientific procedure.⁷

We have said that broadly speaking, scientific method consists of systematic observation, classification and interpretation of data. The main difference between day to day generalizations and the conclusions usually recognized as scientific, lies in the degree of formality, rigorousness, verifiability, and general validity of the latter. This is, however, necessarily a matter of degree. We may for convenience recognize four degrees or levels of this process:

1. The simplest and crudest method of research is random observation -- merely trusting to chance that some valuable datum or suggestion may turn up in the course of miscellaneous exploratory surveys, studies, or experiments.
2. A second method and useful application in research is systematic exploration of broad fields or subjects. It is more systematic than point 1.
3. The third level of scientific research is the testing of well defined but isolated hypotheses, either by experiment or by statistical methods.
4. The fourth and most advanced level on which scientific research is carried out is found in experiments or other crucial compilations of data, which are directed by systematic and integrated theory rather than by isolated and vagrant hypotheses.

⁷George A. Lundberg, Social Research (New York: Longmans, Green and Company), pp. 5-9.

The second step in the above is the one that was used for exploring the problem. This procedure was broken down into four phases: the selection of problem and development of hypothesis, the observation and recording of specific data, the classification and organization of data, and generalizations and conclusions.

The organization of the remainder of the thesis has been divided into five sub-topics:

- A. History of the area defined as Census Tracts 7, 8, 9 and 10, and a statistical comparison of data pertaining to the area and the City of Omaha.
- B. Current data on the social disorganization within the area.
- C. Ascertaining the degree of mobility within the area.
- D. A survey of current social welfare services within the area.
- E. A summary of ecological data of the area and coordination of the material with a practical application, namely, whether or not the findings resulting from invasion of the area would justify a location and development of a neighborhood house service.

CHAPTER III

DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

The geographical area made up of Census Tracts 7, 8, 9 and 10 is one of the oldest in the City of Omaha. Omaha was incorporated in 1854. According to the City Planning Office, Tracts 9 and 10 were partially annexed in 1857 and in 1867. Tracts 7 and 8 were annexed in 1894. In May, 1857, an ordinance was passed dividing the city into three wards as follows: 1st ward -- all that part of the city lying south of Farnam Street; 2nd ward -- all that part between the north side of Farnam Street and the south of Capitol Avenue; 3rd ward -- all that part north of Capitol Avenue.⁸

In 1865 the boom in business commenced, but did not fully get under way until the following year. The close of the war of the rebellion brought thousands to the west, and Omaha, proud of a growth stimulated by the building of the Pacific railroad, held out inducements to which heed was given by large numbers of people, many of whom remained and became wealthy, enterprising and influential citizens. With the dawn of 1866 the city grew more rapidly and trade was extended to distant points in the west. Manufactures increased, public and private improvements were begun in various quarters of the city, additional schools were provided, and new religious and secular societies were organized. Meanwhile work on lines of railroads from the east was progressing so rapidly that substantial prosperity of Omaha seemed assured....

✓ Many large and beautiful homes were built in this area just previous to the Trans-Mississippi Exposition of 1898. These homes were built by families representing the highest incomes of the City of Omaha at that time. The value of homes in 1890, according to

⁸ Alfred Sorenson, The Story of Omaha, (Omaha: National Printing Company, 1923), p. 502.

historical data in the Omaha Public Library, were valued at \$30,000 to \$75,000.

The addition, known as the Kountze Park Addition, was developed as a real estate tract by Augustus and Herman Kountze. The Kountze family along with other prominent civic leaders of their day built single unit homes and resided in the area. The Kountze family was identified with the business and welfare interests and the progress of Omaha and Nebraska from the pioneer days and took an active part in everything pertaining to the material welfare of the city and the state.

Kountze Park, which is in Tract 8, was the site of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition in 1898.

✓ Following the Trans-Mississippi Exposition there was a sudden decline in building expansion in this area. Realtors were promoting residential expansion in West Omaha. The building that continued in the area was of the small, bungalow, single-type dwellings. This type of residential area remained stable through World War II.

The present Pastor of Sacred Heart Church was assigned in 1942. A personal interview with him regarding this area revealed that in 1942 the area was one of white, single-family residences. In 1950, according to the Pastor, a white family by the name of Buckley, sold their residence to a Negro owner at 21st and Locust Street. This ✓ real estate transaction was the initial movement of Negro ownership into the area. Many ineffectual means were used to hold back this initial invasion. Because congestion had become acute in the area ✓

immediately south, it was evident mobility was in progress. This mobility pattern was set on a north movement with Florence Boulevard as the east boundary. This pattern continued for five years; however, on March 15, 1956, a white family sold a Negro family a residence, east of Florence Boulevard on Pinkney Street. This real estate transaction, like the one in 1950, created strong public opinion against Negroes residing in this area and much hostility was demonstrated toward the invading Negro family.

Because this area is the focus of the study, it is important to ascertain the characteristics of the area in relationship to the city.

To understand a neighborhood, one must know:

1. Distribution of population.
2. Residences.
3. Plumbing and Heating Facilities.
4. Age distribution.
5. Income.
6. Major occupation groups.
7. Average monthly rental and value of dwelling units.
8. Number of persons per household.
9. Source of income.
10. Years of school completed.
11. Family structure.

A neighborhood is not just people -- two hundred, eight hundred, three thousand. It is people organized to conduct a way of life.

Each neighborhood has peculiarities, traits, and individualities that set it apart making it slightly different from all other neighborhoods. Nevertheless, many neighborhoods are similar enough to warrant a classification based on their dominant characteristics. How these characteristics compare with the population of the whole city and follow patterns of ecology and interpersonal relations is of the utmost importance. By studying the social relations between individuals and observing the repetitive situations, it becomes possible to deduce the structural pattern of the society. This pattern tends to persist in spite of the steady turnover in the society's content and bears little relation to the special qualities of the various individuals who occupy places in the society at various times. Patterns and trends can be compared with the structural patterns of other societies.

In addition to the 1950 Census Population and Housing Data,⁹ additional current information was secured.

The following material (Tables I to XIII) present a description of the area based on statistical data from the 1950 United States Census Information for Omaha, Nebraska.

⁹United States Bureau of the Census, United States Census of Population: 1950. Census Tract Statistics, Vol. III (Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1952), Chapter 40.

TABLE I
DISTRIBUTION BY RACE OF THE
POPULATIONS OF THE AREA AND THE CITY
OMAHA 1950

CENSUS TRACTS	White	Nonwhite	
		Negro	Others
Omaha City	93.3	6.5	0.2
Tract 7	96.2	3.8	---
Tract 8	99.7	0.2	0.1
Tract 9	94.8	5.2	---
Tract 10	19.4	80.6	---

Table I shows that the area includes two major races; the known races are white and Negro. The relationship of these two groups for the City of Omaha is: 93.3% white and 6.5% Negro. In Census Tract 10, the relationship is: 19.4% white and 80.6% Negro. A recent study made by the Omaha Urban League in 1953 showed a change in Tract 9 from a predominantly white population to Negro. Though the 1950 census information showed the heaviest concentration of Negro population in Census Tract 10, there is evidence of Negro population since 1950 moving northward to Tract 9 and part of Tract 8 from the school attendance records with Florence Boulevard being the dividing line between the two races.

TABLE II
DISTRIBUTION BY RESIDENCE IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR
FOR THE AREA AND THE CITY
OMAHA 1950

CENSUS TRACTS	Residence in 1949			
	Same house as in 1950	Different house, same county	Different county or abroad	Residence not reported
Omaha City	80.1%	11.6%	6.0%	2.3%
Tract 7	82.6	8.4	7.6	1.4
Tract 8	65.4	12.0	20.1	2.5
Tract 9	80.9	9.9	7.6	1.7
Tract 10	85.8	10.8	2.5	0.9

In analyzing Table II, it appears that the population of this area and the city as a whole in 1949 were about equally stable residentially. Eighty percent of the people of Omaha and in Census Tracts 7, 9 and 10 were living in the same house in 1949 as in 1950. Residents of Tract 8, however, indicated a significant difference and were the least stable residentially.

TABLE III
AGE OF DWELLINGS OF THE AREA AND THE CITY
OMAHA 1950

CENSUS TRACTS	Age of Dwelling			
	1940 or later	1930 to 1939	1920 to 1929	1919 or earlier
Omaha City	10.7%	8.3%	25.0%	56.0%
Tract 7	1.9	2.1	30.5	65.5
Tract 8	4.1	2.9	13.1	79.9
Tract 9	3.4	---	13.0	83.6
Tract 10	1.9	0.6	13.1	84.4

It is generally agreed that living conditions are both a result and a cause of social and health problems in a community. Poor housing and overcrowding often go hand in hand with inadequate income, and often are accompanied by other social and health problems.

That the study area is one of the older sections of the city is borne out by the age of the dwellings, as shown in Table III. Of the 4,525 houses in the area, an average of 78.3% of the homes were built in 1919 or earlier, as compared with 56% for Omaha as a whole.

While each tract has single dwellings, the majority of the houses in Tracts 9 and 10 are multiple dwellings today. Many of the

dwellings have five or more units. The old, large residences in the area have been converted into multiple dwellings of many small units in the last ten years. This information was secured by a driving tour of the area and with personal interviews with residents. This conversion has given an effect of a slum or blighted atmosphere, and is not conducive to housing for good family life.

TABLE IV
AGE DISTRIBUTION FOR THE AREA AND THE CITY
OMAHA 1950

CENSUS TRACTS	Age (in years)						
	Under 10	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over
Omaha City	17.4%	12.7%	16.8%	14.9%	13.2%	11.8%	13.2%
Tract 7	18.6	14.1	17.5	13.0	11.0	10.0	15.2
Tract 8	16.7	12.0	19.3	14.3	12.4	11.3	14.0
Tract 9	16.6	12.0	19.5	13.2	12.4	11.3	15.1
Tract 10	17.7	12.2	14.9	14.4	14.5	12.3	14.0

In Omaha in 1950 (Table IV) 17.4% of the population were under 10 years of age, 30.1% under 20 years of age, and 45.9% under 30 years of age. Census Tracts 7-8-9-10 corresponded in the number of individuals in each age classification with the similar city classification. On the basis of the age distribution of the area's population, there seems to be justification for attention given to needs of both younger and older persons.

TABLE V
INCOME IN 1949 FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS
OMAHA 1950

CENSUS TRACTS	Income in 1949						
	Less than \$1500	\$1500 to \$2999	\$3000 to \$4499	\$4500 to \$5999	\$6000 and over	Not Reported	Median Income
Omaha City	22.2%	24.5%	23.8%	11.0%	10.2%	8.3%	\$2951
Tract 7	20.3	19.3	34.4	13.2	6.7	6.1	3216
Tract 8	14.6	23.0	30.5	10.1	7.5	14.3	3222
Tract 9	19.6	37.1	26.4	9.1	2.9	4.9	2588
Tract 10	27.5	33.2	18.9	7.6	3.1	9.7	2411

The median income of Omaha in 1950 (Table V) was \$2,951 for families and individuals. Tracts 7 and 8 had average incomes of over \$3200 whereas the other Tracts, 9 and 10, were below the city-wide average. The average income of these two tracts was \$2,488. Tract 7 had the widest variation of incomes.

TABLE VI
SOURCE OF INCOME FOR THE AREA AND THE CITY
OMAHA 1950

Sources of income for those employed				
CENSUS TRACTS	Wage or Salary in Private Business	Government work	Self- employ- ment	Other
Omaha City	82.8%	9.0%	8.0%	0.2%
Tract 7	86.4	9.0	4.6	0.0
Tract 8	84.7	7.9	7.1	0.3
Tract 9	88.4	6.6	4.8	0.2
Tract 10	84.4	9.6	5.7	0.3

Most people who work for a living are employed for a wage or salary in private business, Table VI. The working population in this area is approximately 4% higher than the city population in the percentage employed for a wage or salary in private business. The self-employed persons are substantially lower than for the city as a whole. Tracts 8 and 9 have fewer persons in government work.

TABLE VII
AVERAGE MONTHLY RENT AND AVERAGE VALUE OF DWELLING UNIT
FOR THE AREA AND THE CITY
OMAHA 1950

CENSUS TRACTS	Average (median) Value of Dwelling Unit	Average (median) Monthly Rent
Omaha City	\$7,770	\$42.70
Tract 7	5,868	42.53
Tract 8	6,740	48.29
Tract 9	5,450	41.84
Tract 10	4,280	33.17

The value of homes owned in this area, Table VII, is \$2,193 lower than the city average. The average monthly rental rate, Table VII, indicates Tracts 7 and 9 follow the city pattern, while Tract 8 is \$5 above, and Tract 10 is about \$10 below the city average. ✓

TABLE VIII
HOMES OWNED-HOMES RENTED FOR THE AREA AND THE CITY
OMAHA 1950

CENSUS TRACTS	Percent Reporting					
	Homes Owned	Homes Rented	White Owners	White Renters	Non- White Owners	Non- White Renters
Omaha City	60%	40%				
Tract 7	61.9	38.1	58.6	37.2	3.3	0.9
Tract 8	64.1	35.9	63.9	36.8	0.2	0.1
Tract 9	40.9	59.1	39.9	59.7	0.2	0.2
Tract 10	70.4	29.6	10.0	0.8	59.2	30.0

Table VIII shows, that in the city of Omaha, 60% of the dwellings are occupied by owners and 40% by renters. For the study area, it is slightly below the city pattern, with 38% of the dwellings being rented. Tract 9 shows a significantly higher percentage of rented homes. A significant point to note in Tract 10 is that 59% of the non-white population are owners. In other tracts where non-white population live, the figures show a very low per cent of non-white owners. Non-white renters follow somewhat the same pattern.

TABLE IX
PLUMBING AND HEATING FACILITIES IN THE DWELLINGS
OF THE AREA AND THE CITY
OMAHA 1950

CENSUS TRACTS	Percent Reporting			
	Private Bath	Running Water	Central Heating	Non-Central Heating
Omaha City	83.4	95.4	86.1	13.7
Tract 7	87.2	94.9	85.5	14.5
Tract 8	87.0	99.0	78.6	21.4
Tract 9	75.6	97.4	80.0	19.6
Tract 10	81.4	90.8	92.6	7.4

Indications of substandard living are the lack of running water and private baths in the dwelling unit and houses in a state of dilapidation. Census Tract 9 reflected the fact that only three out of four residences possessed a private bath, Table IX, and one-fifth of the people in Census Tract 9 have no central heating. ✓

TABLE X
AVERAGE (MEDIAN) NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD
OMAHA 1950

CENSUS TRACTS	MEDIAN NUMBER OF PERSONS
Omaha City	2.9
Tract 7	3.1
Tract 8	3.0
Tract 9	2.6
Tract 10	3.1

The median number of persons per household in the city of Omaha is 2.9 (Table K). The average number of persons per household in the study area is 2.9. Recent surveys show the percentage for the study area to be substantially higher in real estate connected to multiple dwellings.

TABLE XI
PER CENT OF MARRIED COUPLES WITHOUT OWN HOUSEHOLDS
OMAHA 1950

CENSUS TRACTS	All Married Couples	Non- White Couples
Omaha City	8.9	---
Tract 7	7.9	---
Tract 8	11.3	---
Tract 9	7.9	---
Tract 10	10.1	13.5

One potential for family problems is the doubling of families within one household. By definition, a married couple without its own household is a husband and wife living in a household of which the husband is not the head. Other kinds of doubling, would be one parent living in the home of one of his children, a married man or woman and his children living with parents or some other relative or friend.

Tract 10, Table XI, has the only given per cent of non-white couples without households. The resettling of non-white population in Census Tract 9 since 1950 shows the same pattern, according to the Urban League records. Figures were not available for Omaha City and for Tracts 7, 8, and 9.

TABLE XII
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER
IN THE AREA AND THE CITY
OMAHA
1950

CENSUS TRACTS	Years of school completed				
	None	1-8 Years	High School 1-4 yrs.	College, 1-4 yrs. and more	Not Reported
Omaha City	1.3%	33.2%	45.4%	16.0%	4.1%
Tract 7	0.6	37.7	48.1	11.4	2.2
Tract 8	0.5	37.5	47.5	9.1	5.4
Tract 9	0.5	40.2	44.8	12.2	2.3
Tract 10	0.9	39.7	42.6	13.9	2.9

Table XII shows the number of students completing grade school is 5.6% above the city average; the number completing high school corresponds with that of the city.

Students graduating from college for the area is 4.4% below the city as a whole.

TABLE XIII
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUPS FOR
THE AREA AND THE CITY
OMAHA 1950

CENSUS TRACTS	Occupation Group				
	Prof'l., Semi- prof'l.	Mgrs., Off'ls. and Prop's.	Clerical and Sales	Skilled and Un- Skilled Manual	Service Work
Omaha City	10.1%	10.4%	29.9%	36.3%	11.8%
Tract 7	6.7	7.1	30.9	44.9	9.4
Tract 8	8.4	7.7	33.8	39.5	12.3
Tract 9	6.5	6.4	28.7	44.9	12.2
Tract 10	5.2	2.6	11.4	42.1	38.6

According to Table XIII, approximately four out of five employed persons in Tract 10 were classed as service workers in contrast with only about one out of ten in Tract 8. There is considerable variation among the Census Tracts in the proportion employed in service occupations and all the tracts except 8 depart significantly from the city-wide pattern.

In summary, Chapter III attempted to describe the study area historically and ecologically. The area containing Census Tracts 7, 8, 9 and 10 is one of the oldest in the City of Omaha. Between 1860

and 1875, railroad activities and expanding trade brought business prosperity to Omaha. Along with this business growth came the building of a fine, residential area made up of large, single-dwelling homes -- ornate, spacious and pretentious. Many of these homes are still in existence in the study area. Following 1898, a new residential area was developed westward and building in the study area continued but consisted of smaller, bungalow-type dwellings. This building continued through World War II. Following World War II, a change in the area came about. The congested Negro population living immediately south of the study area began seeking residences in the study area. Along with this transition has come changes in the area both social and economic. ✓

The 1950 census information does not reveal substantial Negro population in Census Tracts 7, 8 and 9, nor does it show current ecological data on the characteristics of the population or the neighborhood. However, in presenting a relative description of the area to the City of Omaha more recent and current information from the Urban League, Council of Churches, Real Estate Board and residents in the area augment the census data. Specific detail on this will be discussed in subsequent chapters.

Area and city comparisons were made on eleven basic characteristics, Tables I to XIII. Of the eleven comparisons in 1950, one difference was noted: the age of the dwellings in the study area exceeded the city average by 17%. Other comparisons made on 1950 ✓

data showed that the study area reflected the pattern of the city with slight deviations.

Since 1950, special studies and surveys have shown a change in the area. It is generally agreed that the area has gone through a transition from a predominantly white population to a replacement of predominantly Negro population. There appears to be a tendency toward doubling or crowding and there are more married couples without households. Single dwellings have been made over to multiple dwelling units. Because of the age of the residences, number of homes rented and lack of plumbing and heating facilities, the trend is likely to be toward lack of upkeep and a resulting dilapidation. The current average income for the area is below the city average.

CHAPTER IV

SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

As complete displacement of an original population occurs, social relationships are affected. It hinders the functioning of traditional forms of social control, and it does not develop community consciousness.

Social change and social control are both dynamic factors. A specific geographical area often demonstrates a confusing dualism of change and resistance to change. In the daily process of living, individuals are faced with problems which necessitate new patterns of behavior. In a dynamic society governed by social norms, a certain degree of maladjustment is inevitable. This maladjustment on a high level leads to social disorganization. Thus, social disorganization, then, is the result of disturbed social relationships.

In Chapter III, objective data were gathered concerning the area as a whole. Chapter IV describes its social disorganization of juvenile delinquency, crime, school drop-outs, divorce, working mothers and vice.

What is the nature of social disorganization? Since society is made up of individuals bound together in social relationships, social disorganization refers to maladjustments in social relationships. Elliott and Merrill in their sociology text discuss Social Disorganization as follows:¹⁰

¹⁰ Mabel A. Elliott, and Francis E. Merrill, Social Disorganization (New York: Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1941), p. 26.

Social disorganization is a relative term. There may be all degrees of social disorganization, just as there may be varying degrees of social solidarity. Social organization and disorganization represent, in a sense, reverse aspects of the same functioning whole. When the forces of social disorganization exceed those making for social stability, social problems arise. Social disorganization represents a breakdown in the equilibrium of forces, so that old habits and forms of social control no longer function effectively.

The dynamic nature of social interaction insures a constant rearrangement of the constituents of society. The resultant social change brings about the dissolution of certain institutional relationships and behavior patterns which are imbedded in the social structure. This social upheaval which makes way for a synthesis may bring in its wake a considerable amount of disorganization. Such confusion becomes particularly pronounced when the breakdown occurs more rapidly than the corresponding forces of reorganization.

The breakdown of the social equilibrium in this area could be considered from several points of view. A discussion of the phenomenon of Social Disorganization with reference to its manifestation in the person, the family and the school is attempted.

The family is a universal institution. It is also the most multifunctional of all the institutions, although many of the functions formerly performed by the family in our society have been assumed by other agencies. It is a matter of common observation and experience that one trouble leads to another. Human problems set up a vicious circle within individuals and family groups. It is of greatest importance to see the interrelatedness of these problems in measurable terms. A person's life success and failure stems from a composite of his assets

and liabilities. Modern psychiatry teaches us that many of our human problems grow out of maladjusted family life. Moreover, professional workers of all kinds know that family strengths and weaknesses constitute powerful assets and liabilities in the treatment and cure of many different kinds of problems. But strangely enough, they forget or overlook the family in their preoccupation with a part of the problem. It is not that the particular problem does not receive their attention, but that the worker is prone to forget that in most cases the difficulty has arisen in a family where inter-relationships have been broken.¹¹

Though it is evident that urban living conditions have had a disorganizing effect on family life, the family still remains a functioning organization. In recent decades the traditional functions of the family such as education and recreation have often been transferred to other institutions; public, private and governmental. Family life today varies greatly to the extent which the functions have been transferred. In many instances the functions of the family which have been transferred have supplemented family life; but, on the other hand, some functions such as recreation and subsistence for disadvantaged families surrendered under urban living conditions have often led to family disorganization.

In functional terms, the family may be defined as an "enduring association of parent and offspring whose primary functions are the socialization of the child and the satisfaction of the members' desires for recognition and response."¹²

¹¹Bradley Buell, Community Planning for Human Services, (New York: Crowell Company, 1954), pp. 8-9.

¹²Ruth Benedict, "The Family: Genus Americanum," The Family: Its Function and Destiny. (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1949), Chapter 9.

The family cannot remain the same in a changing society. The functions that are left are not such as to insure stability to the family, for they stress individual desires and individual tastes, rather than a solid pattern of impersonal rights and duties. Perhaps the most important index of the changing family is the rise in the divorce rate that has occurred during the past half century.

The marital status as observed in the 1950 Census, Table XIV, for the area shows:

TABLE XIV
MARITAL STATUS
OMAHA 1950

CENSUS TRACTS	Single Men	Single Women	Married Men	Married Women	Divorced or Widowed Men	Divorced or Widowed Women
Tract 7	21.3%	21.0%	71.5%	61.2%	7.2%	17.8%
Tract 8	22.2	17.7	71.9	67.4	5.9	14.9
Tract 9	20.0	16.9	73.4	66.6	6.6	16.5
Tract 10	21.4	14.3	69.2	64.9	9.4	20.8

One of the basic reasons for giving so much consideration to family disorganization in this chapter is that the disorganization of the primary institution of the family is a devastating experience for its members, especially the children. The family in our society

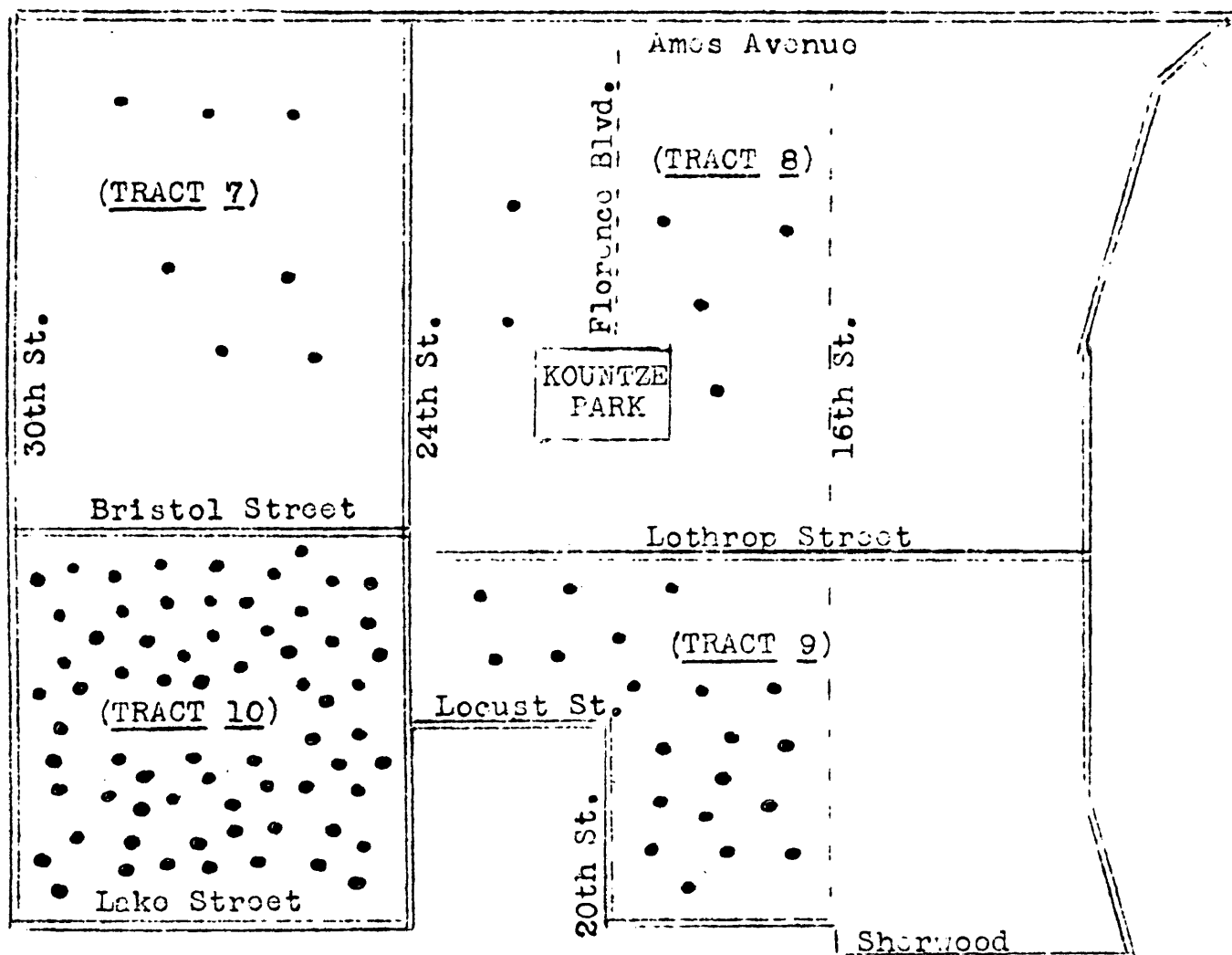
is such an intimate and closely knit emotional group that its breakdown may threaten the security of the children. Children tend to look to their parents as the source of all the love and affection that children have been taught to expect in our society. When one parent is missing in the family by divorce or death, the resulting experience may be a traumatic one for the child, especially if he is still very young. One of the basic functions of the family -- the socialization of the child which equips him for effective membership in his family, so that he contributes and adjusts to the interaction of family life and the great society according to his capacity -- is thereby interrupted, often permanently and irrevocably. The emotional impact upon the child is often both grave and permanent.¹³

This is most significant in the light of Map I illustrating the number of Aid to Dependent Children Cases now carried by the Douglas County Assistance Bureau and the number of cases carried by both public and private welfare agencies in marital counselling, as will be noted in Chapter VI.

¹³ Francis E. Merrill and H. Wentworth Eldredge, Culture and Society (New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1952), p. 452.

AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC CASES)
 OMAHA, NEBRASKA
 DOUGLAS COUNTY ASSISTANCE BUREAU 1955

Census Tract 7-8-9-10



o -- One Case

Tract 7 -- 7

Tract 8 -- 6

Tract 9 -- 20

Tract 10 -- 68

The prospect of continued instability of the family is not an inspiring one. The values of our society are still based upon the family as an indissoluble relationship. Moral condemnations of family disorganization have done little to decrease the rate of divorces. The other alternative is to re-educate in the minds of people the primary functions of the family -- the maintaining of a family structure based on love and the procreation and education of children.

No reliable statistics exist as to the exact number of juvenile delinquents who have come into direct conflict with the law, or was there available complete statistical data for those brought within the jurisdiction of the courts, for in many instances a disposition of the delinquent act had been settled without bringing the matter before the court. A family problem may be adjusted by the parents and the child. The child's teacher may cooperate, or suitable after-school employment may be found. Elliott and Merrill say:¹⁴

Court cases, official and unofficial, patently do not include a large number of children who are behavior problems. More than anything else court cases represent the children who are behavior problems of the under-privileged -- those parents who lack the cultural and economic resources with which to solve their children's difficulties. No one knows how many children are serious behavior problems. A large share of parents now and then regard the conduct of their children as abnormally difficult. Many rely on their common sense and good judgment. Others seek punitive discipline.

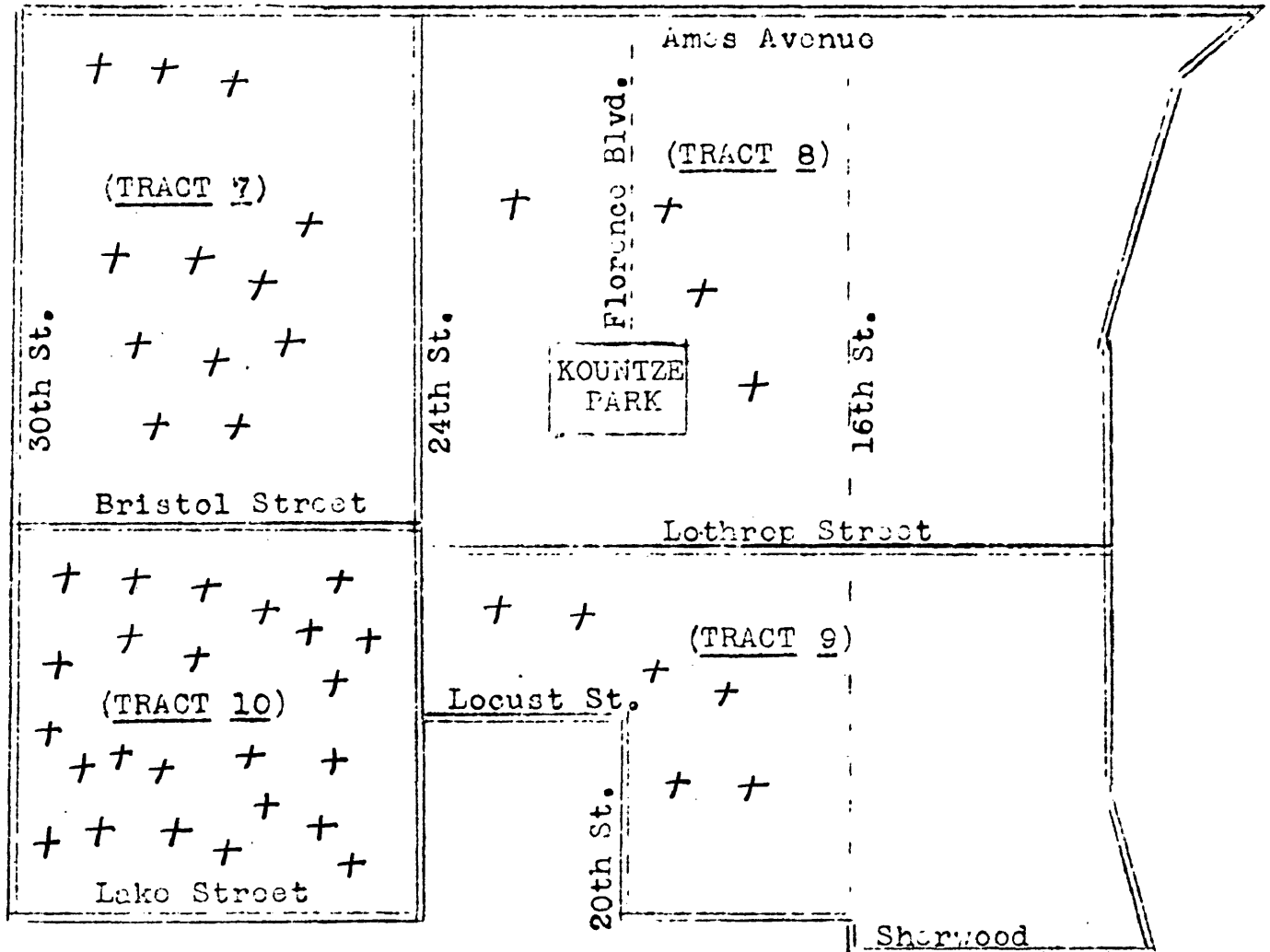
¹⁴ Mabel A. Elliott and Merrill Francis, Social Disorganization, (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1934), pp. 104-105.

In attempting to secure the information regarding the number of juvenile delinquent cases from 1950 to 1956, interviews were arranged with Mr. Lawrence Krell, Chief Probation Officer, and members of his staff, about the particular problem of this area. According to these interviews, juvenile delinquency had been on the increase in this area, Map II, with 1955 figures indicating the largest single number of offenders on record. The Juvenile Court records showed 66 cases. Twenty-four of the 66 cases were residents of Census Tract 10, Map II. This tract also contains the highest number of Aid to Dependent Children Cases. ✓

Another source of information concerning juvenile delinquency was an interview with Sergeant Seger of the Omaha Police Department Youth Bureau. He stated that this area ranked with the three highest areas of the city for juvenile offenders.

The Director of Parks and Recreation Services considers Kountze Park one of the most difficult of all the city parks for summer supervision because of the high rate of vandalism and behavior problems presented to Park Supervisors. ✓

JUVENILE COURT CASES - 1955
 OMAHA, NEBRASKA
 DOUGLAS COUNTY JUVENILE COURT



+ -- ONE JUVENILE COURT OFFENDER

Tract 7 -- 12 cases

Tract 8 -- 4 cases

Tract 9 -- 6 cases

Tract 10 -- 24 cases

An examination of the police blotter for the first fifteen days of January, March, May and July for the study area, showed in 1955 arrests (exclusive of traffic violations) that ranged from minor offenses to second degree murder, Table XV. Drunkenness far outnumbered any other offense; vagrancy was second. The male offenders were from 18 to 74 years of age; female offenders were from 18 to 63 years of age. This limited review did not show any first degree murders or sex offenses.

TABLE XV
TYPES OF CRIME OFFENSES - FROM POLICE BLOTTER
(FIRST 15 DAYS)

JANUARY, MARCH, MAY, JULY 1955

TYPE OF OFFENSE	NUMBER
Drunkenness	55
Disturbing the Peace	25
Vagrancy	23
Held on Open Charge	24
Burglary, Larceny, Theft	9
Assault and Battery	19
Liquor Violations	5
Second Degree Murder	1
Other (Gambling, disorderly houses)	29
TOTAL	190

According to Police Chief, Harry Green, the findings indicate there are the same variety of arrests within the area as classified

within the city as a whole. However, of the 190 people arrested who lived in the study area, 162 committed their law violations while outside of the boundaries of the study area. The fact that only 28 of the law violations were committed in the study area indicated that crime violations were not prevalent in the study area itself. Another significant fact was that no non-residents committed law violations within this area. The latter statement is of particular importance in the implementation of social planning. Crime deteriorates an area. Criminal violations once allowed a foothold in an area in transition would be difficult to curb because of the lack of indigenous leadership.

The second area of concern of social disorganization is in the number of "drop-outs" from high school by students from the study area. In 1952-53-54, there were 220 Lothrop Grade School graduates. Reviewing a continuation of these children in High Schools, 94 are still enrolled. One hundred twenty-six students or 58% have dropped out of high school. This pattern is not a continuation of a previous pattern of "drop-outs." Mr. Fred Widoe, Principal of Lothrop School stated that before 1950 many of the eighth graders continued and completed their high school education at North High School. Because of the large enrollment in North High School, this school is now closed to Lothrop eighth grade graduates. Technical High School is the designated school open to eighth grade graduates from Lothrop School. The "drop-out" pattern as stated by Principal Widoe was reaffirmed in a personal interview with Miss Edna Gregerson, a Counsellor of Technical High School, who stated the "drop-out" figure for students coming to Technical High School from Lothrop Grade School was about 52%.

Suicide is extreme personal disorganization. It is a situation resulting from some social unadjustment or maladjusted condition.

The Vital Statistic Records of the Omaha Health Department showed that there were no suicides for the study area in the last three years.

This is not an unusual situation, for according to Elliott and Merrill:¹⁵

The extreme personal and social disorganization which eventuates in suicide is closely related to the ecological structure of the city.

Investigations have been conducted according to the approved ecological technique, and showed that suicide areas concentrate more closely in one locale -- the downtown section and its environs.

TABLE XVI

NUMBER OF WOMEN IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

OMAHA 1950

CENSUS TRACTS	Number of women working	Per Cent Working
Omaha City	101,518	14.3%
Tract 7	1,766	42.7
Tract 8	1,848	30.8
Tract 9	1,942	31.9
Tract 10	1,163	34.7

¹⁵ Ibid., p. 573.

Closely related to low family income is the high percentage of women and girls who are gainfully employed. According to the census data, Table SVI, 36.5% of all women and girls over 14 years of age were in the civilian labor force in 1950, as compared with 14.3% in the city.

Sacred Heart and Lothrop School Principals expressed concern over the number of working mothers. Questions arose whether mothers made plans for care of their children while they were working; and whether proper food and supervision were available for these children? The Principals found it difficult to secure cooperation of parents in homes where both the mother and father were working. It was difficult to reach parents to gain their help on behavior problems. There was a lack of attendance at P.T.A. and other parent meetings where teachers might gain cooperation in solving their children's school problems.

A survey made of Lothrop Grade School made by the Principal and teachers for each classroom in May 1956 revealed an enrollment of 925 children; 361 of the children's mothers were working. This was 41.2% of the children enrolled. (Table XVII) Sacred Heart School had an enrollment of 346 children; 136 of the children's mothers were working. This was 37% of the children enrolled.

Supervision and care of the children of working mothers is of major concern. Quality of supervision of young children presents the greatest problem; this is particularly true where older sisters and brothers are responsible for the younger children; these older brothers and sisters are frequently under 16 years of age. Fathers,

TABLE XVII
WORKING MOTHERS -- LOTHROP SCHOOL

March 1956

GRADE	ENROLLMENT	NO. WORKING MOTHERS	CARE OF CHILDREN					
			SISTER	GRANDMA	RELATIVE	NEIGHBOR	DAD	NO ONE
Kindergarten	85	40	8	4	6	10	12	0
First	140	47	19	11	7	5	3	2
Second	120	45	8	16	8	4	4	5
Third	153	54	10	8	5	7	8	16
Fourth	95	48	12	8	11	3	4	10
Fifth	84	31	4	4	3	4	3	13
Sixth	109	46	6	12	3	3	8	14
Seventh	74	32	4	6	3	3	0	16
Eighth	65	38	0	3	0	10	10	15
TOTAL	925	381	71	72	46	49	52	91

relatives and neighbors who look after the children frequently have this responsibility for brief periods of supervision between the end of school and the time of the mother's return, or for lunches. Many questions arise as to the extent of this supervision. Do they take the responsibility for the supervision of the children's out-of-school activities? Do they direct and advise? Answers to these questions are unknown.

In summarizing this chapter, one is aware of the number of interrelated factors and the complexity of the social disorganization in this area. How much interdependence is a matter for future research -- research that tests the delinquency-producing situations as contrasted with the delinquency-transmitting, characteristics of different neighborhoods of the city.

The number of cases of Aid to Dependent Children in Census Tract 10 plus the number of juvenile delinquents, plus the "drop out" figures of the schools leaves little room for doubt that there is social disorganization within the area contributing to the rise in all three figures.

One of the more positive factors is the few crime arrests within the area itself which gives at least a starting point for social action for constructive work, for in many instances once a delinquency pattern is set into motion or established, delinquency tends to persist even throughout successive invasion in population types.

Inadequate and/or maladjusted family life under urban living conditions contributes to delinquency and tends to keep an area in general mobility. Children from such families often have considerable free time which is not supervised because primary family controls have been lessened and secondary controls have not been substituted. Therefore these children often play without facilities or leadership and find easy ways of satisfying their needs through socially unacceptable channels. These children develop delinquent groups more readily than would children who have stronger primary family controls.

CHAPTER V

MOBILITY

Mobility may be defined in terms of its psychological and ecological aspects. The two major types of mobility have been described by Sullenger in his recent book;¹⁶

There are two major types of mobility -- vertical and horizontal. Vertical mobility is measured by the number and variety of stimulations received, and change in social and economic status. Ecological or horizontal mobility is measured by movement in space from one definite location to another, i.e., change in residence. A form of mobility of more recent consequence is known as fluidity; a temporary movement from one place to another, such as the general movement entailed in commuting from home to work, shopping, seeking recreation, etc., without changing domicile. Urban society is influenced considerably by all of these. In the early city horizontal mobility was most prevalent because the population was not concerned with shifts in social classes. Fluidity was of minor importance because of the lack of development of transportation. Now it is an important factor in the urban process.

Mobility is an index of change, and change brings about a degree of disorganization. Because of the high mobility rate that has prevailed in America throughout its history, it could well be one of the causes of the prevailing lack and disregard of traditions. Respect for the past is weakened and adjustments are continual. In areas of excessive mobility, people have a tendency to be dissatisfied and unstable. Group loyalties are lacking and interest in community functions weakened.

¹⁶T. Earl Sullenger, Sociology of Urbanization, (Ann Arbor, Michigan: Braun-Brumfield, Inc., 1956), p. 59.

Burgess says:¹⁷

The mobility of city life, with its increase in the number and intensity of stimulations, tends inevitably to confuse and to demoralize the person. For an essential element in the mores and in personal morality is consistency of the type that is natural in the social control of the primary group, where mobility is the greatest, and where in consequence primary controls break down completely, as in the zone of deterioration in the modern city, there develop ones of demoralization, of promiscuity and of vice.

The Omaha School Board is building a Junior High School in the study area to accommodate the increased enrollment not only in Lothrop School, but also in Long, Kellom and Lake Schools.

The area of concern until 1910 was an area zoned for single dwellings. As original ownerships were replaced, the area has undergone rezoning. The area is now zoned down to the eighth residential district which includes: single dwellings, two-family dwellings, limited apartments, and apartments not to exceed sixty-five feet in the air. (Zoning Map II, Appendix)

This area has also been zoned on 16th, 24th, and 30th Streets and Florence Boulevard to Corby Street for second commercial districts, which allows for sixty-five foot high building construction.

According to the Omaha Real Estate Board, there was a great mobility in the area, beginning six years ago, 1950. Due to

¹⁷E. W. Burgess, "The Growth of the City," The City, (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1925), ed. Park, Burgess, and McKenzie, p. 308.

overcrowding in Census Tracts 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, which is known as the Near North Side, there has been a great congestion and demand for mobility of Negro families into this study area as indicated in the Study.¹⁸ According to the Director of the Omaha Urban League, the complete transition of this area from predominantly white to predominantly Negro will be completed by 1958. The white residential area east of 30th Street has not been invaded, and Ames Avenue on the north will probably remain the boundary line of the advancing Negro population. Stratification in a very rudimentary form appears to have deep roots in the world of nature, as well as in the world of men. According to Merrill and Eldredge¹⁹ the segregation of the Negro of the United States is an example of ethnic stratification. Those minority groups with relatively slight cultural differences have gradually become assimilated into the general population, and ethnic stratification has gradually declined for them.

The Negro has been unable to bring about comparable assimilation. Because of his racial characteristics, he cannot disappear into the general population. Assimilation in any complete sense is furthermore denied the Negro because of the generally accepted belief that he is inferior to members of the white race.

¹⁸ Near North Side Study, Social Planning Unit, United Community Services, Omaha, Nebraska, 1954.

¹⁹ Francis E. Merrill and H. Wentworth Eldredge, Culture and Society (New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1952), p. 258.

Mobility is both a stabilizing and a disorganizing influence on society. It is necessary if our economy is to function smoothly and efficiently, yet it hinders the functioning of traditional forms of social control. It does not develop community consciousness.

Sorokin discusses in considerable detail the conceptual aspects of mobility in social disorganization.²⁰

When the individual is excessively mobile he loses his sense of social responsibility. In every urban neighborhood there are control groups which consist of those people who are relatively stable. They hold a restraint over themselves and to some extent over the unstable and transient people who come and go in that particular area. In the modern city mobile individuals take little interest in the conduct of their neighbors, consequently this control is gradually decreasing. As mobility increases the control becomes less influential. Social restraints are weakened. Controls exerted by the institutions of the community are weakened or become almost nil in the life of the extremely mobile person.

There are various methods and techniques used in measuring mobility, that is, horizontal mobility. Registration of voters, house to house surveys, records of change of addresses among subscribers of public utilities, such as water and light, and school attendance records.

As has been stated previously, the invasion of the study area started in 1942, and was immediately felt in the schools. For this study the last five years, 1950-1955, were selected to illustrate the invasion process.

20

P. A. Sorokin and C. C. Zimmerman, Principles of Urban Sociology, (Henry Holt and Company, 1929), p. 133.

TABLE XVIII
LOTHROP GRADE SCHOOL MOBILITY
1950 - JANUARY 1956

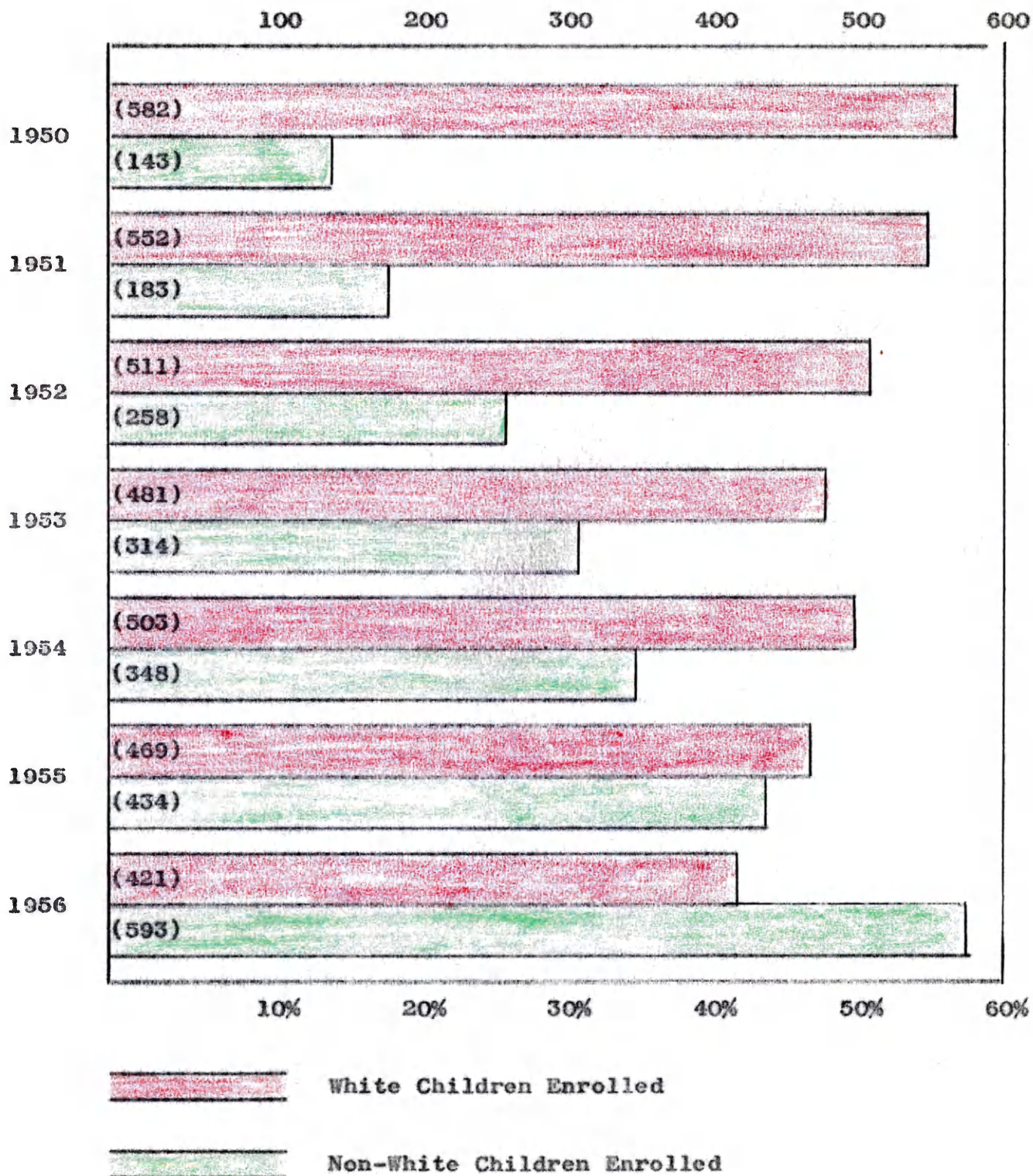
YEAR	SEPTEMBER ENROLLMENT	JUNE ENROLLMENT	TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER SCHOOLS	TRANSFERRED TO OTHER SCHOOLS
1950	681	725	153	116
1951	704	735	165	159
1952	767	769	167	168
1953	812	796	170	198
1954	875	855	188	128
1955	942	903	200	206
1955-Jan. 1956	996	1014	152	140

In 1950, the enrollment of Lothrop School was 725 children made up of 19.9% non-white children. The 1956 enrollment shows an enrollment of 1014 children with 58.5% non-white children. This is an increase of 38.6% of non-white children in a period of five years. The figures for Graph I were obtained from Lothrop School Records.

The Board of Education has already made two additions to Lothrop School; one a portable building, constructed in 1951; and a purchase of the North Side Christian Church in 1955. They are still faced with a shortage of classroom space.

Before the purchase of the North Side Christian Church, the Board of Education was faced with the possibility of placing Lothrop

GRAPH I
ENROLLMENT OF WHITE AND NON-WHITE
CHILDREN IN LOTHROP SCHOOL



School on a half-day teaching schedule. This, however, has been alleviated somewhat by the last property purchase, but it will not be able to handle the large primary enrollment as it progresses, as anticipated, in the next ten years.

This enrollment is not reflected in the Sacred Heart School. There has been a movement of Catholic families out of the area and a replacement of non-Catholic families. This fact is borne out in the current kindergarten enrollment figures. Sacred Heart School does not maintain a kindergarten, and Catholic children attend Lothrop School. Of the 95 children enrolled in kindergarten, 16 will transfer to the first grade in Sacred Heart School in September, 1956.

Both of the school plants have adequate and well-equipped playground areas but both lack gymnasium facilities. The lack of the gymnasium is especially felt at Sacred Heart School where the students want to participate in intra-mural sports. Those who are presently participating in these sports must go as far as Kellom School for practice and participation.

Within the area, there are eighteen churches of various denominations. These churches include:

1. Infinite Intelligence Spiritual
2. Covenant Presbyterian, 2702 Pratt Street
3. First Foursquare Gospel, 2108 Emmet
4. Church of Christ, 2811 Bristol
5. Church of God in Christ, 2318 North 26th
6. Immanuel Baptist, 2229 Pinkney

7. North Side Christian, 2124 Lothrop
8. Harford Memorial Evangelical United Brethern, 1821 Lothrop
9. Plymouth Congregational, 1802 Emmet
10. Pentacostal Church of Christ
11. Calvin Memorial Presbyterian, 3105 North 24th
12. Sacred Heart, 2218 Binney
13. Clair Chapel, 2028 Miami
14. Reorganized Church of God in Christ
15. Mt. Moriah Baptist, 2602 North 24th
16. St. John's Baptist, 1212 Ohio
17. Hope Lutheran, 2721 North 30th
18. Kingdom Hall North Unit

The churches were established from 1891 to 1954. There is currently general concern in the area because of the number of churches which are either being relocated or land purchased for relocation.

The second largest church, North Side Christian, was purchased in 1955 by the Board of Education to extend their classroom facilities to relieve the much crowded condition of Lothrop Public Grade School.

In 1955, 56 marriages were performed; of these, 6 couples have established homes in the area. This refers to the Sacred Heart Parish.

The Calvin Memorial Presbyterian Church, which relocated to this area in 1954, has been pioneering an integrated church program, and with fine leadership, it should exert a strong influence in the future.²¹ Although most of the churches have good facilities for

²¹George L. Wilber, The People of Calvin Memorial Church Community, January 26, 1956.

programs, they are in need of building repairs and lack trained leadership to fully utilize the buildings.

Toward an integrated church program, this thought has already received some national interest by sociologists. T. Earl Sullenger, in an address to the Mid-West Sociological Conference said:²² ✓

This paper presents brief findings from three recent research projects dealing with (1) attitudes toward the inter-racial urban church, (2) the fringe area church in contrast with the downtown church, which includes analysis of church membership and ecological distribution as they relate to the functions of the city church, and (3) shifts in membership affiliations in the urban area. In other words we attempt to answer to some degree the following questions: (1) What are we going to do about the inter-racial or integrated church? (2) Should the downtown church follow its membership residentially or not? (3) Is the urban community church the answer to non-denominationalism?

The general move toward racial integration will no doubt come slower in the churches as freedom of worship with all that concept implies, places great emphasis on individual choice. In physical areas where other types of integration such as housing, playground and recreational centers already have been accepted, the integrated or inter-racial church may come about more or less naturally. Inter-marriage may follow as indicated by the attitudes of the pastors. The general opposition seems to be less with each generation

A more recent Christian approach to this problem has been the development of a community service program in these churches to meet the needs of the church community instead of, or along with, the cathedral-like church program. This type is definitely an urban development and has come to be called the Institutional Church, which is discussed more fully later in this paper. It provides various educational facilities for adults and youth; such as health clinics staffed with physicians, dentists and nurses. This church frequently

²² Address by T. Earl Sullenger, The Church in an Urban Society, 1956.

sponsors a well-rounded recreation program for children and adults with full-time recreational directors; social workers are employed to keep the church in immediate touch with the indigent people in the community. A staff of three or more ministers take care of the spiritual, consultative and administrative aspects of the church's program. In addition to these services, great emphasis is placed on the Sunday morning service

In summarizing the mobility in Census Tracts 7, 8, 9 and 10, concrete census data on the area since 1950 is lacking. However, surveys of the Urban League, Real Estate Board Records, Records of Lothrop and Sacred Heart Schools, and Church Membership, and special studies are indices that invasion has occurred. Additional information from the Telephone Company, Public Utilities Offices and Voting Records was attempted to substantiate the data, but to secure an indication of mobility through researching in these sources presented too involved and costly a process.

Because of the reliability of the major data of this area, it can be recognized and accepted that invasion has taken place. Rapid displacement of the original population is occurring. But this displacement involves also a social reorganization of the area. The receding group takes its culture patterns, leaving behind certain physical properties; the newcomers must modify their institutional structures to meet the needs of people living under a new set of conditions. These changes involve modifications of the family system, alteration of religious practices, and new forms of recreation and means of earning a living.

CHAPTER VI

SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

So numerous are the problems of personal and group adjustment in cities that many types of social services are necessary to meet the needs of the people. The area under study in this thesis is no exception.

Social Work Organizations are either private or public; according to their structure, purpose, financial support and services. The welfare activities and services given to this area are both private and public, and may be classified in four types:

1. Relief and services to families and adults.
2. Care of the aged.
3. Health services.
4. Neighborhood work and recreation.

A personal interview was made with each of the Directors of the agencies serving this area for the purpose of securing current information on actual service to the area. All of the Directors reported a definite increase in service to the area for the last five years, with the exception of the Youth Serving Agencies. The reason given for the lack of service to youth groups in the area was the inability to increase service because of the lack of trained field assistants.

Following is a list of public and private agencies now giving service to the area:

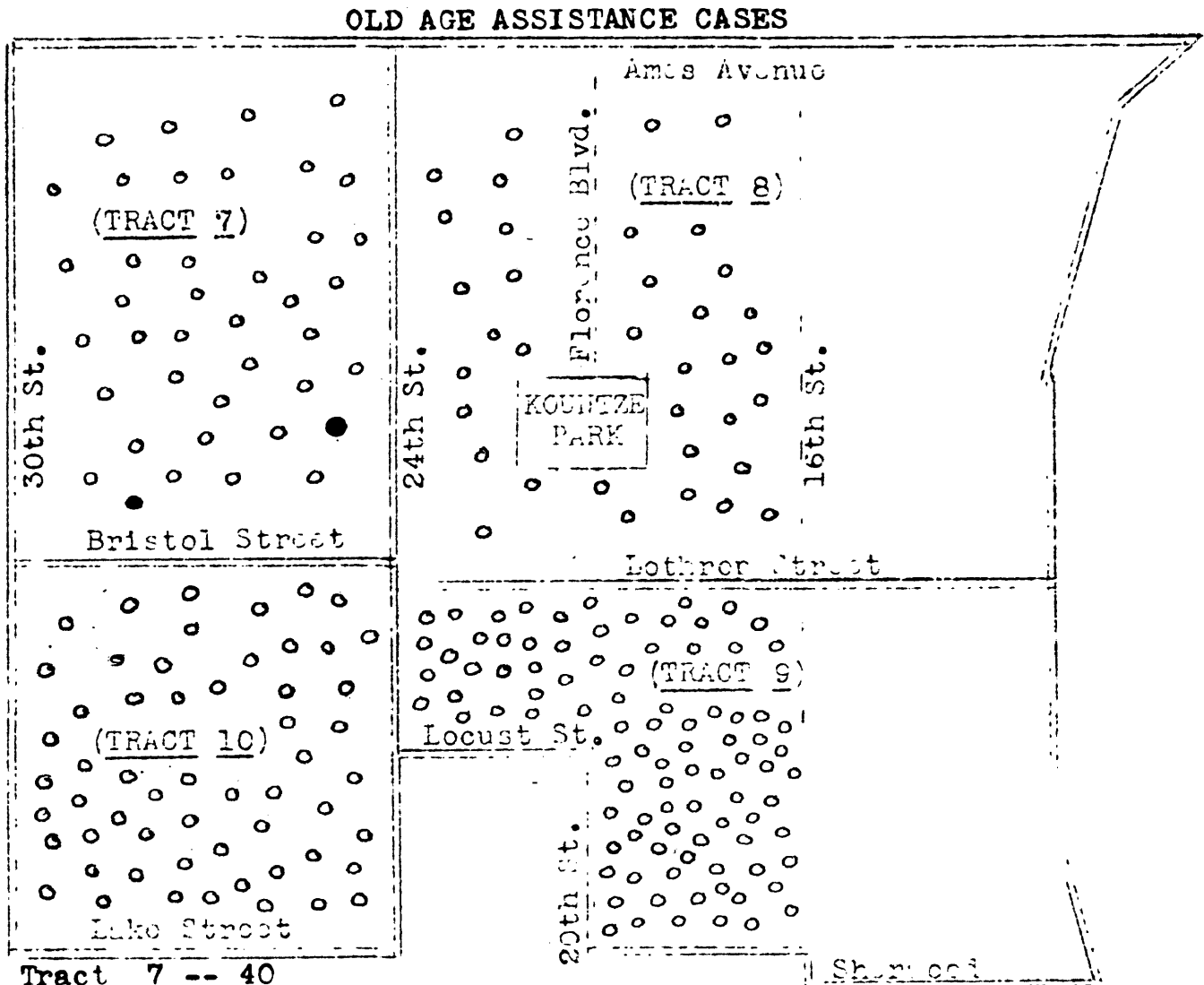
1. The Visiting Nurse Association.
2. Creighton University Medical Clinic.
3. University of Nebraska Medical Clinic.
4. Douglas County Assistance Bureau.
5. Child Welfare Department.
6. Salvation Army.
7. Boy Scouts. (Limited Service)
8. Girl Scouts. (Limited Service)
9. Camp Fire Girls. (Limited Service)
10. Parks and Recreation Department. (Limited Service)
11. Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. (Limited Service)

Churches, Fraternal Organizations, Labor Unions, and Benefit Societies maintained by racial and nationality groups do a considerable amount of private welfare work. Since these groups do not maintain statistical data concerning their social welfare work, it was not included in this study.

The Douglas County Assistance Bureau, a public agency responsible for incorporating aid to dependent children, old age assistance, and services to the blind and handicapped, reveals the current case loads in two major areas of concern: Map I , page 35 shows 101 aid to dependent children cases, and MapIII, page 58 shows 226 old age assistance cases in the area. Census Tracts 9 and 10 carry the more concentrated loads.

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE CASES
OMAHA, NEBRASKA
DOUGLAS COUNTY ASSISTANCE BUREAU 1955

Census Tract 7-8-9-10



Tract 7 -- 40

Tract 8 -- 36

Tract 9 -- 94

Tract 10 -- 56

0 -- One case

Because of the multiplicity of social services available in the area, it appeared conceivable that one family might receive more than one type of service. Through the Social Service Exchange, where service records of every social agency in the city are recorded so as to eliminate duplication of services, it was found 1,206 cases were reported for the area. Of these cases, 38% received aid from more than one agency.

Health service. The three major clinic and home health services include: The Visiting Nurse Association, Creighton Medical Clinic, and the University of Nebraska Medical Clinic. A review of these records reveal in March, 1956, the following current cases registered:

Visiting Nurse Association	790 Families
Creighton Medical Clinic	231 Cases
University of Nebraska Medical Clinic	435 Cases

The Visiting Nurse Association considers Census Tracts 7, 8, 9 and 10, fourth in concentration of need and services required for their service. They are currently carrying 790 home visits.

The five agencies providing the major social services to the area include: Catholic Charities, Family Service, Family Child Welfare Division, Salvation Army, and Douglas County Assistance Bureau. The first four agencies are private agencies handling cases based on ability to service the case rather than the allocation of financial assistance. The total number of cases carried in March, 1956, by these private agencies was 87. The Salvation Army supplies emergency and financial assistance; one-fourth of their case load is service to this area.

Parks and recreation. Within Census Tracts 7, 8, 9 and 10, there are two public recreation sites: Kountze Park, located at Florence Boulevard and Pinkney Street, and Burdette Park, located at 19th and Burdette. (Map I, Appendix)

Both parks are classified as play fields rather than municipal parks. Playground equipment is supplied at both parks. The Kountze Park has a caretaker-shelter building, but is not planned for an activity program; the City Park and Recreation Department maintains a summer playground program under supervision. ✓

As stated previously, the Director of Parks and Recreation Service considers Kountze Park one of the most difficult parks for summer supervision because of the high rate of vandalism and behavior problems presented to park supervisors.

Burdette Park is a small, undeveloped play area used mainly for sand lot baseball. There is no supervised recreation programming planned for this park.

Mr. Ralph McClintock, Director of Parks and Recreation, revealed that the Park Department has no short or long term planning for any additional recreational or leadership facilities or improvements in this area. The city's limited park budget curtails expansion of park and playground developments for this area at the present time. ✓

No other building-centered agencies, such as Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Missions, or Settlements are in the area. Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts both maintain limited service: 124 boys are enrolled in Boy Scouts, ✓

96 girls are enrolled in Girl Scouts. Campfire does not maintain a troop in the area. Directors of these various agencies explain that the limited enrollment in the area is due to lack of neighborhood people to assist in program development and promotion. ✓

To summarize the social welfare services available to Census Tracts 7, 8, 9 and 10, it is indicated there are many and varied agencies offering independent services to the area. Because of the many factors involved, it would be difficult to ascertain the amount of money spent to provide these services. However, the annual Financial Statement of the Omaha Community Services for 1955 estimates the cost of operating thirty-seven private agencies at \$1,248,865.00. The Douglas County Assistance Bureau financial statement for 1955 estimates the cost of public welfare at \$4,518,817.25. Both agencies in a personal interview with their Directors, predict expenditures increasing unless social disorganization is curtailed.

Thus far, the major services to the study area have been of either a remedial or emergency type. If disorganization is to be reduced, another type of service is necessary; a type of service that offers educational programs and programs to prevent continuing disorganization. ✓

A neighborhood house settlement program because of its fundamental philosophy of helping people to help themselves could provide the framework of coordinating many of the social services within the area. Through an education program initiated by a settlement house, churches, schools and families would be strengthened which ultimately

would promote neighborhood consciousness. A social service exchange and a local neighborhood professional council working together through a coordinating media, would provide a valuable service to the area. Specifically, youth serving agencies should initiate and increase more social group work services.

CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

SUMMARY

In summarizing the research of this study, an evaluation of ecological data of Census Tracts 7, 8, 9 and 10 shows that invasion by a Negro ethnic group had occurred. This invasion followed the pattern set forth by definition in Gist and Halbert's text.²³

Invasion occurs when a group of inferior economic or cultural status moves into an area occupied by a group possessing superior status, gradually taking over the district and changing its complexion to match the culture of the invading element.

The invasion-succession cycle followed the pattern of four-phase residential invasion: (1) resistance, (2) exodus, (3) re-integration, and (4) re-equilibrium. The study area is presently in the third phase of invasion.

The study area is one of the oldest neighborhoods in the City of Omaha, having been incorporated in 1834.

Ecological data now show two ethnic groups in the area -- Negro and White. The 1950 census statistics showed a predominance of Negroes in Tract 10. A more recent survey shows that Negroes moved northward from the Near North Side area. This movement increased the Negro population in Census Tract 8 and 9.

The analysis of the 1950 United States census figures revealed that the study area reflected the figures for the city as a whole in

²³Noel Gist and L. A. Halbert, Urban Society, (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1942), p. 184.

nine categories, namely: (1) distribution by race of population of the area and the city (2) distribution by residence in 1949-1950 for the area and the city (3) age distribution for the area and the city (4) income in 1949 for families and unrelated individuals in the area and the city (5) source of income for the area and the city (6) homes owned and homes rented for the area and the city (7) plumbing and heating facilities for the area and the city (8) average (median) number of persons per household, and (9) years of school completed.

The 1950 United States census figures of Census Tracts 7-8-9-10 deviated from the city as a whole in four categories, namely: (1) age of the dwellings of area and city (2) average monthly rent and average value of dwelling units for the area and the city (3) married couples without own households, and (4) major occupation groups for the area and the city.

The similarities of the study area with the city indicated that the studied area in 1950 followed the over-all city pattern.

Census data on the area since 1950 was not available. In 1950 the enrollment of Lothrop School was 19.9% non-white. In 1956 the enrollment showed 58.8% non-white. The increase of 38.6% of non-white children in a period of five years is evidence that a Negro ethnic group had invaded the area. The reverse of this Negro invasion is shown in the small number of white children entering the first grade at Sacred Heart School, and a decrease in the total school enrollment.

There are 18 churches in the study area. The majority of these are either being relocated or land is being purchased for relocation to follow their congregations to other areas.

Of the 56 marriages of white couples performed in 1955 in the Sacred Heart Church, only 6 couples have remained in the study area. White Catholic families have been leaving the area since the initial invasion, resulting in a diminishing Catholic population. The mobility in the schools and the churches is a further evidence of invasion.

Census Tracts 9 and 10 had the highest rate of mobility. These same tracts also had the highest number of social welfare cases including health, welfare and relief services. The Police Department indicated the area the third highest in the City of Omaha for juvenile delinquency offenses. This juvenile delinquency pattern was further verified by the Parks and Recreation Department which stated that the area was one of the most difficult to supervise because of vandalism and behavior problems.

In 1956, 41.2% of the children attending Lothrop School had mothers who were employed, and 37% of the children of Sacred Heart School had mothers who were employed. The mothers' working was not necessarily the cause of social disorganization; but the lack of adequate supervision of the children while their mothers were working could indicate social disorganization, for of the 381 children of working mothers in Lothrop School, 91 children had no supervision, and 120 were being cared for by a brother or a sister.

In 1952-53-54, Lothrop School had 58% of their eighth grade graduates "drop-out" of high school. This "Drop-out" was caused by the lack of family interest, financial support, and future opportunities for employment for the Negro youths.

There are no building-centered social group work agencies in the study area. Membership in other social group work programs is at a minimum in this area. The lack of professional staffs, for the development of leadership, and the lack of financial support has prevented the social group work agencies from promoting the programs to their full potentiality.

The data of the study area indicated in the United States census figures the area to be lower economically than the city as a whole. According to the principals of the two schools in the study area, the occupational classification of the parents on the pupils' enrollment cards represented occupations with low income.

The study area represented one of the highest in the city for the need of social welfare services. The significant fact was the multiplicity of social services as 38% of the families or individuals had used the services of more than one of the welfare agencies.

The census figures in 1950 for housing showed that 78.3% of the homes in the study area had been built before 1919 as single family residences. The area has now been rezoned to the eighth residential district, with the result that many of the homes are being used for multiple family dwellings. The ages of the dwellings, the conversion of single family residences to multiple dwellings, and low income occupancy have caused the area to have an appearance of deterioration.

The problem of this thesis was two fold: first, was the area of Census Tracts 7, 8, 9 and 10 invaded, and second, did family, social and institutional disorganization result from the invasion? In answer

to the first problem, the research for this thesis substantiated the fact that this area was invaded. The answer to the second problem upon which the hypothesis of this thesis was based -- when a neighborhood is invaded, there is disorganization within the area -- was not substantiated by evidence or proof. However, the increased need for the services of social welfare agencies and the need for the services of social group work agencies could indicate a relationship between invasion and disorganization because, as the invasion occurred, the primary social controls appeared to be less influential.

CONCLUSIONS

Social scientists believe that the problems confronting them can be solved by judicious and systematic observation, verification, classification, and interpretation of social phenomena. This approach in its most successful form is broadly designated as the scientific method. It is fundamentally a technique of deriving reliable knowledge about any type of phenomena and then applying this derived knowledge for the purpose of prediction and control. The main difference between day to day generalizations and the conclusions usually recognized as scientific, lies in the degree of formality, rigorlessness, and general validity of the latter.

The summation of the facts collected for this thesis are directed toward a practical application of the data in light of future needs for welfare services in a known invaded area. The area is nearing completion of invasion by a Negro ethnic group. The question arises: will the pattern of segregation accepted in the Near North Side area of Omaha, from where this invasion has come, continue? Will the area be one of harmony and integration? Answers to these questions depend on the future influences within the area and the degree of influences and coordination. ✓

In addition to ethnic invasion, the ecological data indicated social disorganization. Without strong church, school and community influences, the area could easily become a "blighted" or "slum" area with all of its accompanying social problems. ✓

Invasion of the area was over a short period of time -- 1942-1956. Several churches had sold their property while others anticipate selling; this movement of churches out of the study area indicated a need for a particular service -- for those remaining -- the development of community service programs, along with their church programs. In essence, they should become community churches providing various educational facilities for adult and youth. Another service needed in the area is a neighborhood house service, which is primarily concerned with family and neighborhood life and inter-relationship of people within a geographical area. Neighborhood house services stem from an understanding of the neighborhood, attitudes and social values. This area meets the following criteria for the location and establishment of a neighborhood house.²⁴

1. A residential area, of predominantly young families. The area should be checked to be sure it is zoned as residential. The redevelopment and planning groups of the city should be consulted to make sure that they are not considering plans which would change the pattern in the near future. The work of these latter agencies increases in importance each year, and they must not be overlooked, nor their recommendations discounted.
2. Consider those areas where the population is likely to be changing from owner to tenant families, where deterioration is just beginning, where the old leadership is gone and families moving in do not seem to have much leadership ability.

²⁴ Fern M. Colborn, Buildings of Tomorrow (New York: Whiteside, Inc., 1955), pp. 13-14.

- 69
individual
note
3. Areas in which there is an absence of neighborly attitudes and a sense of belonging to and responsibility for the neighborhood.
 4. Areas of extreme congestion of buildings on the land and evidence of substandard and deteriorated housing.
 5. Proximity of two or more ethnic or cultural groups with potential conflict possible.
 6. Presence of antisocial institutions or activities, such as gambling, disorderly houses or others.
 7. In choosing the location, avoid, if possible, those areas that are greatly deteriorated, unless your redevelopment authority has plans for redevelopment as a residential area. By and large, these areas of extreme deterioration have many factors already present that make them impossible to reclaim as desirable residential areas for service of a neighborhood house.

The distinguishing characteristic of a neighborhood house is that it works with people, all ages and both sexes, living within a specified geographical area. Its major aim is to encourage and to aid people to work toward their own advancement and toward the improvement of living conditions both in their neighborhood and in the larger community. To these ends, it is concerned with the development of its individual members, strengthening of family life, and the relationship of the neighborhood to the total community. Through cooperation with schools, churches, other social agencies, public officials and civic groups, it attempts to make all necessary services available to the neighborhood people and help them to use the existing services and facilities more intelligently.

Neighborhood house programs are developed on the basis of knowledge gained through neighborhood studies, visits to families and observations of individuals as they participate in activities. In addition, some neighborhood houses in addition to the work done by their own professional and volunteer staff, offer other welfare services, such as, day care centers, nursery schools or clinics which would not otherwise be available in the neighborhood. *good*

The high percentage of working mothers in this area necessitates serious consideration to the inclusion in the program an "extended day" supervision of older school children to coincide with the mothers' working hours. The administrative intake of the "extended day" should be the coordinated efforts of all the social welfare organizations within the area.

Another major area of concern is service to the aged, other than of an economic nature. Special consideration should be given for recreational and leisure time activities. These needs should be centered around attractive surroundings, possibly a fireplace, special-type lighting, comfortable and attractive furnishings. The program for the aged should not be spasmodic but should be a regularly scheduled and supervised program with skilled leadership. *retired teachers*

The lack of public recreational areas poses a serious problem; for private agencies with their source of revenue cannot handle such activities without tax supported agencies taking the lead in providing the mass recreation programs. *book hours*

If the present churches can withstand the mobility of their present constituents and can appeal to new residents, it will tend to be a stabilizing influence in the area.

It is most important that every effort should be made to withstand the pressure of a half-day school schedule, because of the high number of working mothers in the area, and no available day care or "extended day" program.

This area shows the beginning of a sound delinquency pattern. Most of the delinquents, so far, can be classed as social delinquents; a behavior characterized as adventuresome, destructive, restless, aggressive and rebellious. They resent supervision and authority, and are children, who, because of their immediate environment accept aggressiveness. Close cooperation will have to be maintained between the police and the juvenile court. A neighborhood house is an agency which can take the initiative to establish the cooperation on a neighborhood level.

The influx of Negro population to this area in the last five years poses a problem which will challenge the best leadership in the area if real social acceptance is forthcoming. This can be accomplished if each group can be helped to recognize the cultural contributions of the other. The neighborhood house could become the exemplary agency within the area to accomplish this inter-racial relationship. In many instances, of necessity, it is the neighborhood house that takes the initiative in social integration.

The social problems already pointed up in the study indicates a need for a multiplicity of services. The neighborhood house, or a similar agency, could become a focal point for referral services in cases of family problems, problems for the aged, environmental problems, zoning, overcrowding and child care.

There is a need in the area for mass recreational activities such as parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, tennis courts and baseball diamonds. Much of the breakdown of the private agency field in the area is due to the lack of facilities which necessitate carrying mass recreation programs, because the present private agencies are concerned with service to the individual.

Lacking too, are gymnasium facilities. This creates problems for providing the desired amount of sports activities for boys and girls.

All of the facts brought together in this thesis lead to the conclusion that invasion of Census Tracts 7, 8, 9 and 10 has occurred. The Negro population replacing the white population has brought about new cultural and social characteristics indicating the presence and potential increase of various problems in the area. In brief, they point up social problems of the area.

In recommending a neighborhood house as a primary agency to serve this area, it is well to remember that no neighborhood house, recreational or leisure time program, can rise above the level of its leadership. Therefore, high standards of leadership, whether paid or

volunteer, must be secured to reduce to a minimum the gap between the possible and actual effectiveness of a service.

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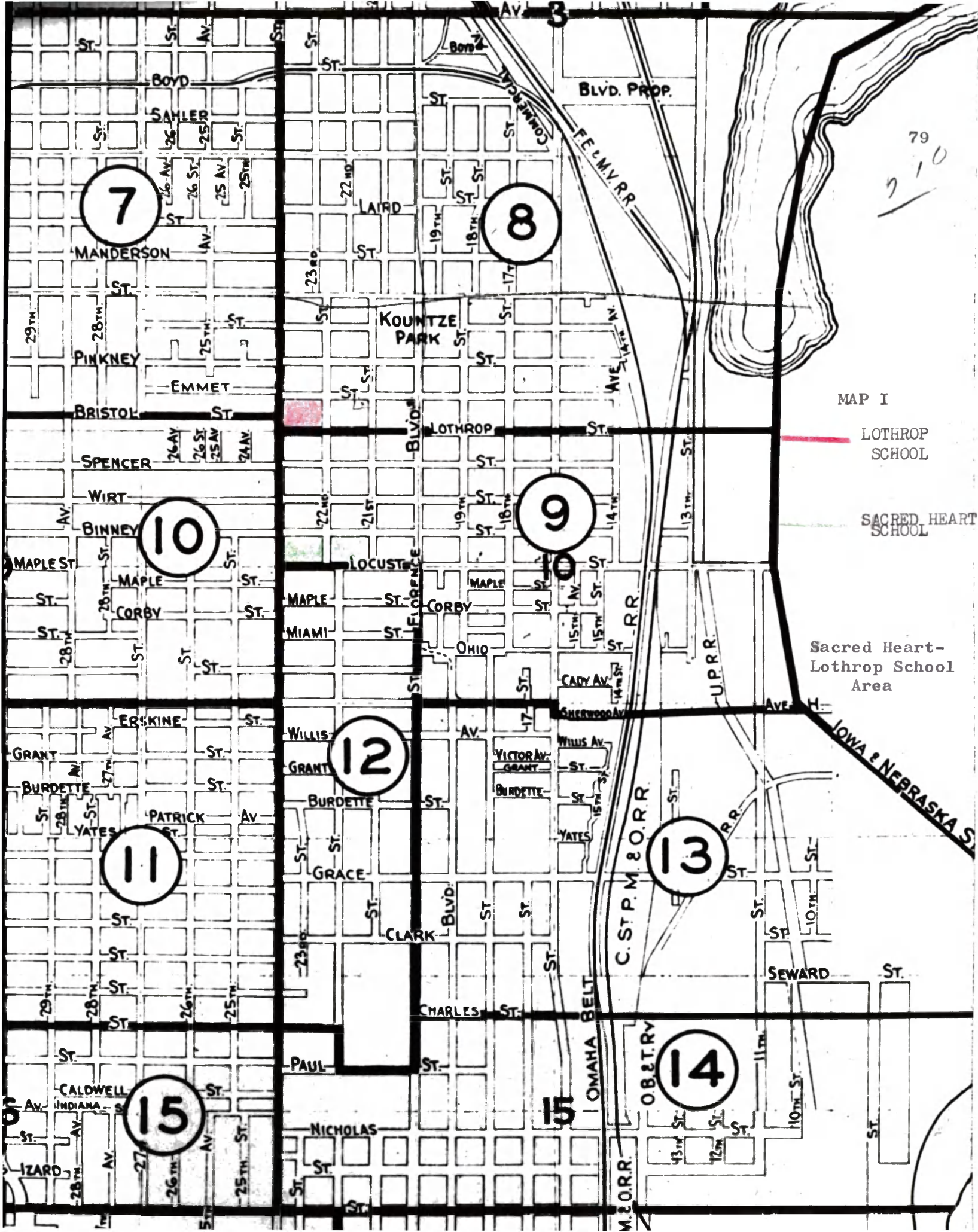
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APPENDIX

APPENDIX A



MAP I

LOTHROP
SCHOOL

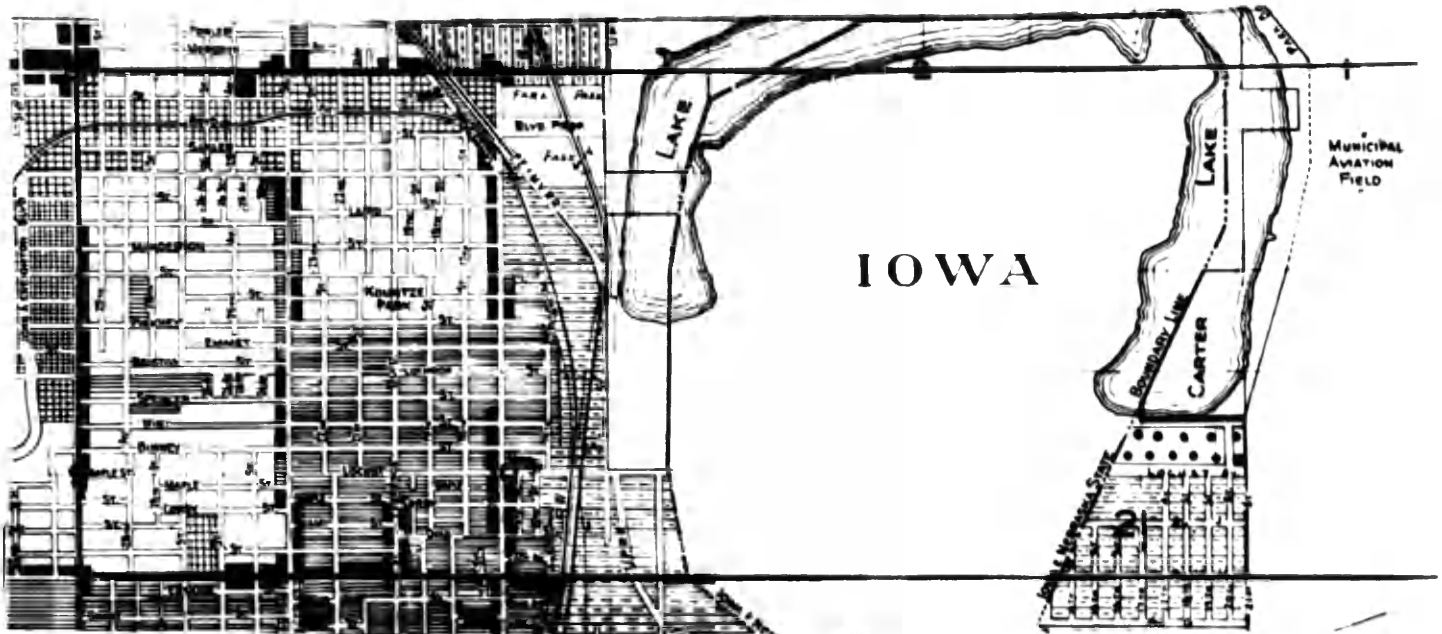
SACRED HEART
SCHOOL

Sacred Heart-
Lothrop School
Area

IOWA & NEBRASKA ST.

ZONING MAP - CENSUS TRACTS 7, 9, 9 and 10
OMAHA CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

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DISTRICT MAP

LEGEND

	1 ST.	RESIDENCE DISTRICT	
	2 ND.	RESIDENCE DISTRICT	
	3 RD.	RESIDENCE DISTRICT	
	4 TH.	RESIDENCE DISTRICT	
	5 TH.	RESIDENCE DISTRICT	2-FAMILY DWGS.
	6 TH.	RESIDENCE DISTRICT	2-FAMILY DWGS.
	7 TH.	RESIDENCE DISTRICT	LIMITED APARTMENT
	8 TH.	RESIDENCE DISTRICT	APARTMENT 65 F.
	9 TH.	RESIDENCE DISTRICT	APARTMENT 165 F.
	1 ST.	SUBURBAN DISTRICT	25 FT. HEIGHT
	2 ND.	SUBURBAN DISTRICT	35 FT. HEIGHT
	1 ST.	COMMERCIAL DISTRICT	35 FT. HEIGHT.
	2 ND.	COMMERCIAL DISTRICT	65 FT. HEIGHT
	1 ST.	INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT	105 FT. HEIGHT.
	2 ND.	INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT	245 FT. HEIGHT.
	3 RD.	INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT	245 FT. HEIGHT.
	4 TH.	INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT	245 FT. HEIGHT.

ORDINANCE NO. 15239 PASSED FEB. 13, 1945
AMENDING ORDINANCES INCORPORATED ON MAP

APPENDIX B

Ecology. This is a term adopted from botany and zoology. It means a study of the spatial distribution of a population in reference to material and social causes and effects.

Ecological Mobility. This refers to the movement in space from one definite location to another, i. e., change in residence.

Social Disorganization. This is a breakdown in the equilibrium of forces, a decay in the social structure, so that old habits and forms of social control no longer function effectively.

Invasion. This occurs when a group of different economic or cultural status moves into an area occupied by a group possessing superior status, gradually taking over the district and changing its complexion to match the culture of the invading element.

Neighborhood. This denotes an area with fairly well-defined boundaries, occupied by individuals or families living in close physical proximity. From a social-psychological point of view the emphasis would be upon the attitudes of neighbors toward each other and of the emotional intensity of the interaction.

Ethnic Group. This is a subgroup within a larger group bound together by some special ties of its own, usually race or nationality, religion, or other cultural affiliations.

Family Disorganization. In the broadest sense, family disorganization may be thought to include any sort of non-harmonious functioning within any of the several types of family. Any such family disorganization may include not only tensions between husband and wife but those arising between children and parents as well.

Community Disorganization. When a sizable segment of the community puts its own economic interests, its own religious sectarianism, or its own pleasure above the welfare of the group, community disorganization exists.

APPENDIX C

SOURCES OF STATISTICAL DATA

1. U. S. Bureau of Census, Census of Housing, 1950.
2. Board of Education, Year End Summaries, 1950-1955.
3. Calvin Memorial Church Study by George L. Wilber, January, 1956.
4. Near North Side Study, Social Planning Unit, United Community Services, Omaha, Nebraska, 1954.
5. A Study of the Neighborhood House of Omaha City Mission, Social Planning Unit, United Community Services, Omaha, Nebraska, 1951.
6. Omaha Juvenile Court Record, 1950-1955.
7. Omaha Police Department, Juvenile Youth Bureau.
8. Omaha Police Blotter Records, January, March, May, June, 1955.
9. Omaha Douglas County Health Department, Vital Statistics Record, 1953-1955.
10. Individual Case loads reported by: Visiting Nurse Association, Douglas County Assistance Bureau, Family Service, Salvation Army, Creighton Clinic, University of Nebraska Clinic.
11. Youth Serving Agencies; Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A.
12. Personal Inquiries were made to the following agencies.
 1. Pastor of Sacred Heart Church; Minister of Calvin Memorial Church.
 2. Chairman, Omaha Real Estate Board.
 3. Director, Omaha Urban League.
 4. Director of United Community Services.
 5. President of Omaha Council of Churches.
 6. Director, Parks and Recreation.
 7. Principals of Lothrop, Lake and Sacred Heart Schools.
 8. Director of Redevelopment Program, Omaha, Nebraska.
 9. Residents in area.

Christ Child Society
1248 South 10th Street

March 23, 1956

Dear Teacher:

The Christ Child Society has purchased a piece of property at 2111 Emmet Street as the future North Christ Child Center.

One of our concerns is the number of working mothers and the care of their youngsters as a means of determining the need for a nursery school or an extended school day recreation program.

Will you please help us gather information concerning this problem? All we are interested in is the general trend, so it is not necessary to have absolute accuracy. Possibly a show of hands from the children on each question would be sufficient to give us the initial information we desire from the form below.

Since we are going to work on these figures over the week-end, please fill out the form and return to Mr. Widoe's office so we may pick up these forms at the close of school today, Friday, March 23.

Thank you for your cooperation, and I sincerely hope that as our plans progress we can share them all with you.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Mary E. Flannigan
Executive Secretary

Grade _____

Actual Total Enrollment _____

Number Present Today _____

Number of children whose mothers work _____

Children of working mothers are cared for by:

Sister or Brother	Number	_____
Grandmother	Number	_____
Other Relatives	Number	_____
Neighbors	Number	_____
Father	Number	_____
No one	Number	_____
Other	Number	_____